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SACCARDO'S RECENT ARRANGEMENT AND NOMENCLATURE OF THE FUNGI.

A REVIEW BY W. A. KELLERMAN.

In the *Bullettino della Societa Botanica Italiana*, issued March 30, 1907, we find the following title: P. A. Saccardo e G. B. Traverso:—*Sulla Disposizione e nomenclatura dei gruppi micologici da seguirsi nella Flora Italica Cryptogama*. The authors seize the opportunity while their Flora is being printed, to outline a more consistent terminology and arrangement of the groups of the fungi, which we desire to commend, and therefore reproduce the same below. Saccardo has heretofore called attention to the propriety of using the Latin form *-mycetae*, instead of the Greek *-mycetes*, since these words are in apposition to the Latin word *plantae*. He himself has been using it and other botanists also are taking it up.

In the scheme it will be seen that the termination *-ales* is used for the Orders and *-uceae* for the Families. The authors for the names of the several groups are given, also the date when each was published. An attempt has been made to reproduce this important part of the article verbatim et literatim, as follows:

REGNUM VEGETABLE: *PLANTAE*.

Series: CRYPTOGAMAE (Linn. 1737) em.

Subseries: *MYCETAE* seu *FUNGI* (Juss. 1728) em.

Divisio I. **EUMYCETAE** Eichler 1883 (= *Hyphomycetae* Bref. 1877, non Mart.).

Subdiv. I. **Teleomycetae** Sacc. 1902 (in Rendic. Congr. Bot. Palermo, 1902).

Classis I. **Basidiomycetae** De By., in Streinz Nomencl. Fungor., 1862) em. (= *Basidiosporeae* Lév. 1837.)

Subcl. I. **Eubasidiæ** (Schröt. 1889) em.

Ordo I. **Hmeniesaly** (Fr. 1821) em. nom., seu *Hymenomycetae* Fr.

Fam. I. **Agaricaceæ** Fr. 1825

“ II. **Polyporaceæ** Fr. 1825

“ III. **Hydnaceæ** Pers. 1801

“ IV. **Clavariaceæ** Cda. 1842.

“ V. **Thelephoraceæ** Pers. 1822.

Ordo II. **Gasterales** (Willd. 1802) em., seu *Gasteromycetae* Willd.

- Fam. I. *Lycoperdaceae* Ehrenb. 1818
- “ II. *Sclerodermataceae* Fr. 1825
- “ III. *Nidulariaceae* Fr. 1780.
- “ IV. *Hymenogastraceae* Vitt. 1831.

Ordo III. **Phalliodales** (Fr. 1825) em. nom.

- Fam. I. *Phallaceae* Fr. 1849
- “ II. *Clathraceae* Fr. 1849.

Subcl. II. **Protobasidiae** (Bref. 1888) em.

Ordo I. **Tremelloides** (Agardh 1827) em.

- Fam. I. *Pilacreaceae* Bref. 1888
- “ II. *Dacryomycetaceae* Bref. 1888
- “ III. *Tremellaceae* (Agardh 1821) em.
- “ IV. *Auriculariaceae* Bref. 1888.

Ordo II. **Uredinales** (Brongn. 1824) Dietel 1897.

- Fam. I. *Pucciniaceae* Schröt. 1887
- “ II. *Cronartiaceae* Diet. 1899
- “ III. *Coelosporiaceae* Diet. 1899
- “ IV. *Melampsoraceae* Schröt. 1887.

Subcl. III. **Hemibasidiae** Schröt. 1889.

Ordo I. **Ustilaginales** (Tul. 1847) em. nom.

- Fam. I. *Tilletiaceae* Tul. 1847
- “ II. *Ustilaginaceae* Tul. 1847.

Classis II. **Ascomycetae** (Fr. 1825) em.

Subcl. I. **Euscae** (Schröt. 1889) em.

Ordo I. **Laboulbeniales** (Peyr. 1875) em. nom.

- Fam. I. *Laboulbeniaceae* Peyr. 1875.

Ordo II. **Pyreniales** (Fr. 1823, em. De Not. 1844) em.

nom., seu *Pyrenomycetae* Fr.

- Fam. I. *Xylariaceae* Tul. 1863
- “ II. *Valsaceae* Tul. 1863
- “ III. *Ceratostomataceae* Wint. 1887
- “ IV. *Sphaeriaceae* (Fr. 1849) em. Sacc. (1899)
- “ V. *Perisporiaceae* Fr. 1821
- “ VI. *Erysiphaceae* Lév. 1849
- “ VII. *Dothideaceae* Nitschke in Fuck. 1869.
- “ VIII. *Hypocreaceae* De Not. 1844
- “ IX. *Coryneliaceae* Sacc. 1891
- “ X. *Microthyriaceae* Sacc. 1883
- “ XI. *Lophiostomataceae* Sacc. 1883.

Ordo III. **Hysteriales** (Cda. 1842) em. nom.

- Fam. I. **Hysteriaceae** Cda. 1842
 " II. **Hemihysteriaceae** Speg. 1883.

Ordo IV. **Tuberales** (Vitt. 1831) em. nom.

- Fam. I. **Tuberaceae** (Vitt. 1831) em.
 " II. **Elaphomycetaceae** Tul. 1851
 " III. **Onygenaceae** Fr. 1849
 " IV. **Trichocomaceae** Ed. Fisch. 1896
 " V. **Cenococcaceae** Tul. 1851
 " VI. **Myriangiaceae** Nyl. 1854.

Ordo V. **Discales** (Fr. 1836) em. nom., seu *Discomycetae* Fr.

- Fam. I. **Cyttariaceae** Lév. 1846.
 " II. **Helvellaceae** Pers. 1801
 " III. **Pezizaceae** Fr. 1823
 " IV. **Ascobolaceae** Boud. 1869
 " V. **Dermatlaceae** Fr. 1823
 " VI. **Bulgariaceae** Fr. 1849
 " VII. **Stictidaceae** Fr. 1825
 " VIII. **Phacidiaceae** Fr. 1821
 " IX. **Patellariaceae** Fr. 1825
 " X. **Cordieritaceae** Sacc. 1884
 " XI. **Caliciaceae** Fr. 1831
 " XII. **Arthoniaceae** Rehm 1891.

Ordo VI. **Gymnoascales** (Baran. 1872) em.

- Fam. I. **Ascocorticiaceae** Schröt. 1893
 " II. **Gymnoascaceae** Baran. 1872.
 " III. **Endomycetaceae** Schröt. 1893
 " IV. **Exoascaceae** Sadeb. 1883.

Subcl. II. **Protoascae** (Schröt. 1889) em.

Ordo I. **Saccharomycales** (Rees 1870) em. nom., seu *Saccharomyctae* Rees.

- Fam. I. **Saccharomycetaceae** Rees 1870
 " II. **Schizosaccharomycetaceae** n. fam., ad int.

Subcl. III. **Hemiascae** Schröt. 1889.

Ordo I. **Protomyccales** (De By. 1862) em.

- Fam. I. **Protomycetaceae** De By. 1862 em.
 " II. **Ascoïdaceae** Schröt. 1889
 " III. **Monascaceae** Schröt. 1894

Classis III. ***Phycomycetae*** De By. 1866.

Ordo I. ***Zygomycetales*** (Cohn 1872) em. (= *Zygosporaceae* Cohn in Hedw. 1872, em.; = *Zygomycetaceae* Sachs 1874, em.).

Fam. I. ***Mucoraceae*** (Nees 1817) em.
" II. ***Entomophthoraceae*** Schröt. 1886.

Ordo II. ***Oomycetales*** (Cohn 1872) em. (= *Oosporeae* Cohn in Hedw. 1872, em.; = *Oomycetes* Sachs 1874, em.).

Fam. I. ***Peronosporaceae*** De By. 1862
" II. ***Cystopodaceae*** Schröt. 1889
" III. ***Saprolegniaceae*** (Pringsh. 1857) em.
" IV. ***Monoblepharidaceae*** Schröt. 1893
" V. ***Ancylistaceae*** Pfitz. 1872
" IV. ***Chytridiaceae*** De By. et Wor. 1863.

Subdiv. II. ***Deuteromycetae*** Sacc. 1899 (in *Syll. Fung.*, volume XIV).

Ordo I. ***Sphaeropsidales*** (Lév. 1845, em. Sacc. 1884)
Lindau 1890.

Fam. I. ***Sphaeriodaceae*** Sacc. 1884
" II. ***Nectrioidaceae*** Sacc. 1884
" III. ***Leptostromataceae*** Sacc. 1884
" IV. ***Excipulaceae*** Sacc. 1884.

Ordo II. ***Melanconiales*** (Cda. 1842) em.

Fam. I. ***Melanconiaceae*** (Cda. 1842) em.

Ordo III. ***Hphlaesa*** (Mart. 1817) em. nom., seu *Hypomycetae* Mart.

Fam. I. ***Tuberculariaceae*** Ehrb. 1818
" II. ***Stilbaceae*** Fr. 1825
" III. ***Dematiaceae*** Fr. 1832
" IV. ***Mucedinaceae*** Lk. 1809.

Divisio II ***MYXOMYCETAE*** (Wallr. 1833) em.

Ordo I. ***Myxomycetales*** (Wallr. 1833) em. nom.

Fam. I. ***Myxomycetaceae*** Wallr. 1833
" II. ***Ceratiomyxaceae*** Schröt. 1889
" III. ***Acrasiaceae*** Van Tiegh. 1880
" IV. ***Phytomyxaceae*** Schröt. 1886
" V. ? ***Monadinaceae*** Cienk. 1865.

Divisio III. **SCHIZOMYCETAE** Naeg. 1857.

Ordo I. **Schyzomycales** (Naeg. 1857) em. nom.

- Fam. I. **Myxobacteriaceae** Thaxt. 1892
 - “ II. **Beggiatoaceae** Mig. 1894
 - “ III. **Chlamydobacteriaceae** Mig. 1894
 - “ IV. **Spirillaceae** (Cohn 1872) Mig. 1894
 - “ V. **Bacteriaceae** Zopf 1883
 - “ VI. **Coccaceae** Zopf 1883.
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NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF AGARICACEAE.

A. P. MORGAN.

THE MELANOSPORAE. (Continued).

(Continued from page 153).

V. PSILOCYBE FRIES, SYST. MYC. I, 1821.

Pileus fleshy, convex or campanulate, smooth and glabrous, the margin at first incurved. Stipe subcartilaginous, tough and flexible or rigid, fistulous and stuffed or hollow, exceptionally solid, usually smooth and glabrous. Lamellae adnexed or adnate, becoming purple or brown; spores in mass purplish-brown or purplish-black, sometimes brown.

Growing on old trunks or mostly on the ground in fields and woods. Passing easily into Psathyra on the one hand and not sharply distinguished from Hypholoma on the other.

I. SPADICEAE. *Pileus fleshy but thin, hygrophanous, brownish when moist, and usually striatulate, expallent in drying; veil none. Stipe slender, rigid, glabrous or silky fibrillose.*

a. *Lamellae broad.*

I. PSILOCYBE CORNEIPES FRIES, MON. HYM. SUEC. II. 1863. ICONS. SEL. 136.

Pileus submembranaceous, campanulate then convex, smooth and glabrous, hygrophanous, when wet bay, when dry ochraceous, the margin striate. Stipe slender, horny rigid, smooth and shining, fistulous, bay or blackish. Lamellae very broad, subdistant, adnate, at first whitish then clouded with brown from the spores.

Growing in dense wet woods; Pacific Coast Cat. Pileus 1-2.5 cm. in diameter; stipe 4-6 cm. long, 2-3 mm. thick. A species remarkably distinct on account of having a stipe like that of Mycena cohaerens.